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HAMBURGH, FEB. 1.

LAST Friday morning a violent ſtorm of wind and rain aroſe here, attended with ſnow, hail, thunder and lightning. The wind turning to W. N. W. drove up the water of the Elbe with ſuch violence, that at ſeven o'clock in the evening the lower parts of this city were overflowed.

FRONTIERS OF TURKEY, DEC. 12.

ACCORDING to ſome accounts the Grand Vizer requires from the Greeks, Armenians, &c. a contribution of 300,000 piaſtres.

POLAND, DEC. 28.

THE Ruſſian army in the Crimea has received a conſiderable reinforcement. They are building in the ports of that Peninſula ten ſhips of the line and a great many frigates.

BRUSSELS, JAN. 24.

THE day before yeſterday a popular tumult happened here, but it was ſoon ſuppreſſed. The Council of Brabant not having come to a determination, with reſpect to the declaration of Dec. 17, 1787, concerning the edicts which were in force on the 1ſt April, in the ſame year; his Excellency the Miniſter Plenipotentiary interdicted them from ſeparating till the affair ſhould be terminated. The rumour of this interdiction exciting public curioſity, great numbers of people aſſembled about the ſenate houſe; and the croud continually encreaſing, ſoldiers were called to diſperſe the people. After every lenient means had been reſorted to for inducing the croud to diſperſe, the commanding officer was under the neceſſity of ordering the men to fire. Five or ſix people were either killed or wounded, after which tranquility was perfectly reſtored.

LONDON, FEB. 5.

The following is the ſubſtance of MR. BURKE's introductory ſpeech in the Common Council on Friday laſt, to his motion reſpecting the Slave-Trade:—

HE lamented that the ſubject was far beyond his powers or ſpeech to elucidate, but it was not above his principles to abhor.

He ſtated that this odious traffic conſigned 100,000 of the human ſpecies annually to perpetual ſlavery, and half that number to a preferable alternative—the grave.

That much had been ſaid upon the great and abſolute neceſſity there was that ſlaves ſhould be employed in the cultivation of our iſlands—if that fact ſhould at laſt be admitted (which he very much doubted) yet it was well known, that on plantations, where common humanity was exerciſed, ſo ſwift was the propagation, that they were frequently overſtocked, and conſequently there was no neceſſity for a freſh ſupply. The poor wretches, as it were, began to forget their captivity, became adopted children of their reſpective colonies, and were ready to join in its defence.

He ſaid, ſufficiently wretched were the common evils of their exiſtence, without the additional exerciſe of ſuch ſeverities as ſeemed only calculated to diſcover to what extent human miſery might be tortured!

If the plea of intereſt was to be urged with ſucceſs, in God's name let us no more be told of the humanity, tenderneſs, or even juſtice of the Britiſh nation.

He ſaid the wealth of nations exactly reſembled the wealth of individuals, and was honourable or diſgraceful according to the mode by which it was obtained. What think we of the property of a man which we know or ever ſuſpect to have been acquired by injuſtice, by oppreſſion, by cruelty, by murder? Do we not execrate it?

He exhorted them to regard the ſubject before them with the ſame parity of reaſoning: And is it not the ſame, with this difference only, that they have followed a multitude in the commiſſion of a crime which, viewed in a ſingle delinquent, arreſted your abhorrence? And could they ſay that the crime was not the ſame, though committed by a million?

He ſaid, let the time paſt ſuffice, that part of our wealth has flowed from the lacerated ſides, with the life-blood, perhaps, of the afflicted Indian.—Let humanity take her turn, and intereſt give way.—May the glorious period be at length arrived, that we ſhall ſet the example of extending that freedom to others, which we ſo much prize, and as the only teſtimony of gratitude we can give for the valuable privileges we enjoy.

After all that can be ſaid, and all that ſhall be obtained, he ſaid it would amount to no more than this, and he wiſhed it might kindle the heart of every one preſent, *that England would ceaſe to be cruel—and Commerce condeſcend to be juſt!*

Feb. 7. The following is part of a letter from an Engliſh gentleman ſettled at Dunkirk:—"Trade is ſo dead here, that I have not buſineſs to ſupport my family; moſt of the veſſels that traded to England are taken, and thoſe few that remain are afraid to venture out, ſo that I have not ſold an article to the ſmugglers this month. We are likewiſe diſtreſſed for proviſions and fuel; the veſſels that brought in proviſions are no more, and our coal ſhips are returned in ballaſt. I believe I muſt go to another part before my ſtock is exhauſted; for I cannot get bread here."

Feb. 11. Mr. Bues, a Dutch gentleman of conſiderable weight, who reſided here during the late troubles in the United Provinces, and was the means of furniſhing government with much uſeful information, arrived in town laſt week from the Hague, and had an interview on Thurſday with the Miniſter. He is ſaid to be charged with the negociation of a new treaty of commerce with the Dutch.

The author of the conſiderations on the negro cauſe, of which the third edition is now publiſhed for the purpoſe of inſtructing the public in the grand queſtion concerning the ſlave trade, endeavours to ſhew, in oppoſition to Lord Mansfield, who it ſeems knew little about law, the negroes are to be conſidered as much the property of white people as oxen and aſſes; for which opinion he ſeriouſly produces the arguments which Monteſquieu introduces ironically, namely, the irregularity of their features, and particularly the woolineſs of their head, (which he ſays engaged in vain the divine abilities of Mr. Boyle to explain.) The word woolineſs, brings to his recollection ſheep, and ſheep are cattle! Again, all men have the moral ſenſe; negroes have no moral ſenſe; but negroes are not men. The concluſion is too rapid to ſtop by the way for proof. He quotes Hume, but unfortunately, whatever be the value of Hume's authority, it is expreſsly againſt him. That writer ſays, "All that I pretend to infer from "theſe reaſonings is, that ſlavery is in general diſadvan-"tageous, both to the happineſs and populouſneſs of "mankind; and that its place is much better ſupplied "by the practice of hired ſervants."

FEBRUARY 21.

To the Commons of Great Britain, in Parliament aſſembled:

The petition of the people called QUAKERS,

Reſpectfully ſheweth,

THAT our religious ſociety, ſenſible of the obligation univerſally incumbent on mankind, to do juſtly, and to love mercy, have been long painfully affected by the conſideration of the African ſlave trade, a commerce totally repugnant to the principles of juſtice, the common rights of men, and the dictates of the Chriſtian religion; and, in the conduct whereof, the lives and happineſs of unoffending millions have been ſacrificed to avarice and cruelty.

We have occaſion, moreover, to lament, not only that Britiſh ſubjects are engaged in this inhuman traffic, but that, by the encouragement it has received from legal authority, the nation may be conſidered as involved in the guilt.

Your petitioners, therefore, impreſſed with that ſympathy, wherewith a knowledge of the ſufferings we deplore, muſt affect every feeling mind, and conſtrained by a ſenſe of duty do entreat your attention to ſo enormous an evil; and earneſtly renew our application for an effectual ſuppreſſion of this unrighteous traffic.

That the God of the ſpirits of all fleſh may direct your deliberations on this important ſubject, and make them conducive to the advancement of that day of univerſal righteouſneſs and peace, ſpoken of by the Prophet, in which "every man ſhall ſit under his vine, and under his fig tree, and none ſhall make them afraid," is the fervent deſire of your petitioners.

Signed on behalf of our religious Society, by the members of our meeting for ſufferings, held in London the 4th day of the 2d month 1788.

March 6. Accounts from Georgia mention a conſiderable advantage gained by the Ruſſians, which has much reduced the courage of Prince Heraclius, who now repents of his attachment to the Porte, though the Grand Vizir endeavours to keep him in temper, and has particularly ſecured the intereſt of a man of great conſideration, the Pacha D'Akiſka.

The Marquis Zambeccari, of Bologna, was not long ſuffered to enjoy the liberty procured him through the influence of the Spaniſh Miniſter under the protection of the Captain Pacha. The Grand Vizir would not ſubject himſelf by ſuch a precedent, to the importunities of other foreign Miniſters.

A coolneſs, on ſome account, undoubtedly ſubſiſts between the Vizir and the Captain Pacha, the latter having refuſed, under trifling excuſes, to aſſiſt at conference, to which he was ſummoned by the former.

A daily papers ſays, Mr. Thornton has a contract for forty tranſports of 400 tons each, to be provided for the Empreſs of Ruſſia, to bring 16,000 troops, who are to accompany her fleet in the Mediterranean. The fleet is come into the Humber to take in water and proviſions.

Extract of a letter from Conſtantinople, Jan 25.

The moſt remarkable incident which has occurred in this capital in the courſe of the laſt 15 days is an extreme variation in the temperature of the weather; till the 14th inſt. unuſually mild and open for the ſeaſon, and ever ſince remarkably ſtormy and intenſely cold.—This change has not yet produced the deſired effect of ſtopping the contagion, which continues to manifeſt itſelf in moſt quarters in this city and its ſuburbs. The late mortality has, however, ſenſibly decreaſed in the bagnio, where about 200 ſlaves, or Ruſſian priſoners, have been carried off, not for want of proper care, but owing to their own Surgeons, one of whom pretended to treat the plague like the ſmall-pox, by inoculation, by which he himſelf periſhed, and ſpread the contagion.

"The Indian Ambaſſador, and his ſuite of about 300 attendants and ſoldiers, who were lodged in Conſtantinople, are now reduced under 70. In hopes of benefiting by a change of air, the Ambaſſador removed to Scutari, on the Aſian ſide of the canals, where he lies dangerouſly ill; in ſhort it is highly probable, that from the effects of the cold and the plague, few of the people will ever return to their native country."

B. Baily, Eſq; of Silverſpring, in the county of Wexford, having occaſion to ſet up at an inn in Caſhel, a few days ſince, accidently examined his piſtols before he went to bed, which to his ſurpriſe were unloaded—He took no notice of it, but loaded them again, and had not proceeded on his journey from that houſe four miles, when he was attacked by 3 fellows, one of whom advancing before the reſt, he deſired him to keep off or he would ſhoot him; but the fellow proceeded, uttering an ejaculation of contempt, when the aforementioned gentleman ſhot him through the body, and he dropped inſtantly; the other two made off upon hearing the report. The villian proved to be the oſtler of the inn where Mr. Baily ſet up.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth to a gentleman in London, dated Feb. 9.

"On the night of the 30th ult. a boat went on board his Majeſty's ſhip Druid, from the buſy revenue cutter, with information, that they had ſeen a large ſmuggling lugger off the Ram-Head, and which they ſuppoſed meant to land her cargo in Cawſand Bay; but that they were afraid to go near her, on account of her being armed. In conſequence of this the Druid manned her twelve oared boat, under the command of Mr. James Fegan the maſter, and on his getting down to the Bay, he perceived the lugger juſt coming in, and on her diſcovering the man of war's boat, ſhe began a very ſmart fire upon it; regardleſs of which he rowed under the ſmuggler's guns, and immediately boarded her. After gaining the deck, a ſmart conteſt was maintained on both ſides with great ſpirit and reſolution for upwards of 30 minutes, before the ſmugglers were conquered. During the action the ſmugglers cut their ſheets, haulyards, rigging, and alſo the anchors from the bows, which cauſed the veſſel to drive on ſhore near Cawſand, where it is ſince loſt; but the cargo, conſiſting of 940 ankers of ſpirits, and about 2000l. value in dry goods, is all lodged in the cuſtom-houſe here. The lugger was reckoned the faſteſt ſailer in England, was pierced for 16 guns, and had ſix mounted, together with four cohorns, and 26 men; her name the Hind, commanded by the noted Carter (commonly called the King of Pruſſia.) Mr Fegen had 16 men, one of whom was killed and ſix wounded; the ſmuggler had five killed, ſeven wounded, and ten made priſoners; the Captain, though much wounded, made his eſcape, with the remainder of his men, when the veſſel went on ſhore. Much credit is due to Mr. Fegen and the boat's crew for their ſpirited exertions."

The following exhibits a proof of the various turns of fortune: On Tueſday died ſuddenly, in his ſtall in the Borough, a cobler, aged 89. He was formerly an officer of rank in the army, but ſold his commiſſion; after which he became an eminent tea dealer, but quitted this buſineſs, and accepted a commiſſion in the Ruſſian army; but happening to fight a duel with a brother officer, whom he unfortunately killed, he fled to England, where he had not been long, before (finding his finances reduced) he hired himſelf as book-keeper to an eminent woollen-draper, with whom he lived for four or five years; when his maſter dying, he ſet up a chandler's ſhop, in which he failed, and meeting with many misfortunes, was reduced to the utmoſt diſtreſs, when he at length commenced cobler for a ſubſiſtence, which profeſſion he followed till his death.

Government have made a reſolution to give the utmoſt ſupport to the new ſettlements in North-America, by importing from thence all uſeful materials for maſts, ſhip building, &c.

TAMESWAR, (in Hungary) February 11.

A LETTER from Pacraz, in Slavonia, dated the 10th, mentions that on the day preceding, the Turkish fortress of Gradisca in Barbia, was summoned to surrender; but the commander having refused, and fired upon our troops; the latter made an attack, with such fury, as to dismount their batteries, and rendered their guns useless; a great number of the houses were reduced to ashes; and this day the fortress surrendered. Near Kobaty we took from the Turks three ships, of which two were laden with grain, and the third with ammunition. The letter adds, that Dubety and Novi surrendered without resistance.

HAGUE, March 5.

THE last letters from Brest, Rochefort and L'Orient, advise, that orders received from Versailles to stop the building of line of battle and other ships of war in those three ports.—There cannot be a stronger proof, that peace is not likely to be intercepted, and that their politicians, who persevere in predicting an approaching war, will not find their prophecies verified.

According to letters from Trieste, there were last week upwards of 250 merchant ships in that port, which did not dare to venture to sea. The Court is purchasing large merchantmen to be armed and stationed at the entrance of the port; this small maritime force is expected to give greater security than the fortifications, because they will be more capable of defending the city from bombardment.

Sir James Harris, Envoy Extraordinary from Great-Britain, has been in conference with several of the Lords deputies of the States-General on the subject of the tripple alliance projecting between England, Prussia, and the Republic.

LONDON, March 6.

THE Spanish trade dwindles as much as the French; the imports are encreasing more and more, but from Great-Britain most of all. From Alicant and Cadiz, we have this statement, which may be taken as exact—the British vessels in the latter port are encreased in the proportion of three-eights——the French and Dutch trade has diminished in the same proportion.—At Alicant, the annual port account states the English entries at 93—the French 90—the Dutch 70.—The proportion there, from the last mentioned nations, used to be two to one larger.

The Agents of the Empress of Russia are engaging all the ships of a certain tonnage, they can get, in order to convey their troops. The present war with the Porte will be carried on with efforts of the first magnitude.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 18.

THE following account, just published by the Academy of Sciences, at Sockholm, relative to a new invention for preserving ship's bottoms, must be very interesting to the people:

"Mr. Faxe, Physician of the admiralty of Carlscroone, having often observed the damage in the doubling of ships, and the evils which resulted from their being sheathed with copper, endeavoured to discover a method to prevent those effects.

"He has at last succeeded, by a composition of a certain stone, mixed with rags, and which forms a kind of paper. From repeated trials, it is found, this substance perfectly resists the water; having been boiled 7 hours successively in a copper vessel hermetically sealed without undergoing the least alteration. A sheet of it was also placed in a caterract, where it remained three months, with the water continually runing on it, against which it was equal proof. It resists with the same success, fire, cold and free air. The solution of iron, and of vitriol of copper, adds to its solidity, and if done over with linseed-oil, tar, pitch or other grease, it resists the water."

Mr. Faxe has therefore proposed to have it employed in the doubling or sheathing vessels with copper and to place it between the ship and the copper, to prevent the rust and the verdigrease from destroying the iron bolts and other works of the ship. Also to cover powder magazines and other places exposed to the danger of fire with it, and to cover the tops.

A Mr. Hielm has calculated the advantages of this composition or paper employed to cover the tops.

One hundred square ells of it only weighs 422 pounds. The same surface of iron plates 1142, of single planks 1150, of tiles from 3600 to 4800. The price these hundred ells of paper is only 3 rix-dollars, of iron plates 35, of tiles 9, and of planks 4. The sheets of paper are thirteen inches (Rhine measure) long, and ten and a half wide, and the twelfth part of an inch thick.

Mr. Faxe has established a large manufactory at Carlsroone, for making it, and meets with very great encouragement.

NEW-YORK, April 25.

Extract of a letter from Col. Isaac Sherman, a Surveyor appointed by the State of Connecticut to assist in surveying the western lands, addressed to his Excellency Governour Huntington, dated December 31, 1788.

SIR, I was honoured with your letter of the 23d of March last, which I received in New-York a day or two before I left that city for the western waters. Immediately on my arrival in Pittsburgh, I wrote to you on the several subjects required, and have since been informed that my letter did not come to hand.

"The face of the country from Pittsburgh for near 300 miles down the Ohio is generally mountainous 20 or 30 miles from the river. The part of country reserved by the Connecticut State, begins north of the termination of those high ridges or mountains, and is agreeably varied with plains intersected by rivers and rivulets, and adorned with gentle eminences covered with various kinds of trees; the cultivation of the hills is by no means difficult; they would produce grass and the culmiferous plants, the rich uplands and intervales are exceeding proper for the cultivation of Indian corn, hemp and tobacco.

"From the best information I could obtain, and I was very solicitous in my enquires, there is not a better tract of land of the same extent in the western territories of the United States, excepting that on the waters of Wabash, Illinois and Mississippi rivers for a grazing county, it will not be inferior to any, it is well watered, includes plenty of iron ore, stone coal, and a number of valuable salt springs. There are several good harbours on lake Erie; that at the mouth of Cayahoga is an excellent one, and sloops of sixty tons burthen loaded, may ascend this river thirty miles.

"Were I to indulge my opinion, a settlement at the mouth, or near the head of the navigation of the Cayahoga river, would rise the price of the lands, give security to the intermediate parts of the country, promote its population, and increase the number of purchasers.

"If the state would give proper encouragement therefor, there is very probability, that a sufficient number of persons would be induced thereby to emigrate and establish a settlement at either of those places. The sources of the Cayahoga and Muskingum rivers are adjacent, and by them is an easy communication with the waters of lake Erie and Ohio river."

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 30.

WE learn that Mr. Boardley, of the Eastern-Shore of Maryland, has presented the Agricultural Society of this city with a model of A THRESHING MACHINE, which is some what on the construction of a coffee-mill, and will thresh above 100 bushels of wheat in a day, with one man's labour. Machines appear to be objects of immense consequence to this country. Every month furnishes us with something new and important of that nature. It is the duty of every friend to America, at home and abroad, to keep a vigilant eye upon every thing of that kind which comes in his way. We may invent, and we may borrow of Europe their inventions. Possessed of soil without end, every thing that saves the labour of hands is a gain of peculiar value to us.

ANNAPOLIS, April 30.

MONDAY the 28th inst being the day appointed by the Honourable the Convention of this state, for the ratification of the Federal Government, that solemn, and happy event accordingly took place at three o'clock in the afternoon. The members present at this awful ceremony amounted to seventy four, of which number the names of sixty three were subscribed to the instrument of ratification.

This great and important business being completed, the members, preceded by the Honourable the President of that body, in consequence of an invitation from the citizens of Annapolis, retired to Mr Mann's tavern, where an elegant entertainment was provided, at which were also present many strangers of distinction, and several respectable inhabitants of the city. The company consisted of nearly two hundred persons. The cordiality, and festivity that appeared in the countenance, and conduct of each guest, were the strongest testimonies of the general satisfaction felt on this happy occasion. After dinner the following toasts, with a discharge of thirteen cannon to each were given:

1. The United States and Congress.
2. Louis the XVI King of France, and the friendly powers in Europe.
3. The state of Maryland and the present Convention.
4. The late Fœderal Convention.
5. General Washington.
6. Marquis La Fayette.
7. To the memory of the brave officers and soldiers who fell defending America during the late war.
8. May agriculture, manufactures, and commerce flourish in the United States.
9. Success to useful learning and the arts and sciences
10. The late American army and navy.
11. The Count Rochambeau, and the French army and navy which served in America.
12. May our public Councils ever be actuated by wisdom and patriotism.
13. May all the states of America join heartily in adopting and make effectual the proposed Federal government.

When the fifth toast was proclaimed by the President, a portrait of the hero, in respect, and in honour to whom that toast was announced, and which had been artfully concealed behind a curtain at the head of the room, was suddenly displayed. The powers of the pen, or the pencil, are inadequate to the description of those feelings that animated the hearts, and glowed in the countenances of the spectators. A general burst of applause testified at once the strong remembrance of past services, and an ardent gratitude for present endeavours, and patriotic perseverance.

The entertainment was concluded with a ball at the assembly room, at which the ladies appeared to partake of the general joy in an equal proportion with the gentlemen. In a word, all classes of people gave the strongest proofs of their satisfaction on this joyful event.

The labours and patriotism of Mr. Peale ought not to be forgotten on this occasion. His transparent picture representing the horrors of anarchy, and confusion, and the blessings of order and government, deserves the highest encomiums. In this representation is happily, and justly pourtrayed the certain advantages of one, and the unavoidable evils of the other. A composition worthy of the artist, and the patriot.

WILMINGTON, April 30.

WE learn from Dobb's county, in this State that on Sunday the 13th inst. a fracas happened between Col. Benjamin Shepard, and, Mr. William Barfield, which originated in a dispute relative to the propose Constitution—the particulars of which are as follow;

Col. Shepard not agreeing in sentiments with Mr. Barfield, with respect to the Constitution, and while discussing the subject (being irritated with Mr. Barfield) proceeded to chastise him with a whip, which an aprentice boy (of Mr. Barfield's) perceiving, took up a broad ax, and struck Col. Shepard on the cheek, and thereby cut off the side of his face, and broke his collar bone. A nephew of Col. Shepard, who happened to be present, rescued the ax from the youth, upon which he took his master's riffle (it being then loaded) and shot at Col. Shepard's nephew, but providentially only wounded him in both arms, one of which has since been amputated. Our informer adds, that Col. Shepard has since died of his wounds.

SAVANNAH, (Geo.) April 10.

Extract of a letter from Washington county, dated March 26.

THE Indians seem to be very numerous in this county. Last Sunday week they killed and scalped Lieut. Hogan near Kemp's fort; on Friday after a Mr. Daniel met with the same cruel death; and on Tuesday last they killed Mr. David Jackson's family, consisting of his wife and four children, his brother and two negroes, and scalped another young girl.

"On the same day Captain Wood of the state troops, with four of his men, accompanied by Capt. Kemp, went reconnoitering on the river Oconee, and near the Long Bluff came in sight of about 30 or 35 Indians; upon which Captain Wood's party turned back towards the fort, but had rode but a small distance when the Indians fired at them, and killed one man on the spot. Capt. Wood is missing; we have since found his horse without saddle and bridle, and very much bloody, from which circumstance we suppose he was either killed or taken. The savages have burnt three houses at Irwin's fort, and killed a number of cattle and hogs."

We have it from authority that the generals Matthews and Pickens, the commissioners of this state and South-Carolina, acting under continential establishment, have dispatched Mr. Geo. Whitefield with a talk to the Creek Indians, pointing out the powers of their commissioners, demanding to know if they have a disposition to treat and to suspend hostilities, and informing that in future it will be considered as a war of the union, should they reject their pacific proposal and persevere in their depredations.

Two men being out at a Mr. Harvey's house, on Friday, from Lieut. Seckinger's station at Bryan's Cowpen, discovered two Indians. The Lieutenant on their return marched with six men, and waylaid the house for them. Soon after daylight on Saturday five Indians were seen advancing to the house. One of the whites over anxious fired at two great a distance which prevented the whole from falling into the white party's hands.—Two of the Indians were seen to fall, and one of them repeatedly during their making off, and is supposed to have been dangerously wounded; several of his bullets dropped from his shot pouch in his falls and were picked up, and a great sign of blood found on his trail. A swamp was unfortunately too near, which assisted their escape.

We hear the Indians have burnt some buildings on Blythe island, and wounded Mr. Burnet in a sally he had made with a small party from his fort at Turtle river.

AUGUSTA, April 12.

A LETTER from a gentleman in Greene county to his friend in this town, dated March 22, says, "The Indians attacked Carmichael's fort on Tuesday the 19th inst. about four o'clock in the morning; the firing continued near three hours, without doing any damage on either side. The number of horses, cattle, and the quantity of corn, carried off by them, and other corroborating circumstances, induce me to believe the Indians are in a large body near the Great Shoals of the Apalachie, and without immediate relief all the frontier forts will break."

ALEXANDRIA, May 9.

LAST week a gentleman was stoped between the turnpike and town by a footpad, who seized his bridle, but being fired on the villain immediately made off.—This among many other recent instances, makes it highly necessary, for citizens to be active in detecting all stragglers and vagrants, who have no other visible means of subsistance than that of committing such lawless practices.

RICHMOND, May 15.

Extract of a letter from Lexington, to a gentleman in Maryland, dated April 6, 1788.

AS there were very hard times this winter here, we left Red-ſtone the 2d day of March as the river then opened, we got about 30 miles down the river, it was frozen acroſs, and there we lay 15 days in ice, we were all but periſhed, after we left Pittſburg, we came to Limeſtone in four days, in going down the river we run on the point of an iſland, in the night cloſe upon the Indian ſhore, but nothing was hurt: I and two more men went out of the boat next morning, and ſhoved her off with eaſe; the Indians were very troubleſome, they killed and robbed all that came acroſs, there was Mr. Rytcout, Mr. Proviſe, Mr. Ferguſon and Mr. Black, went in our boat from Lime-ſtone to the Falls, and two more boats in company with them; unluckily they were taken by the Indians and killed at the Miami; Coming to Lexington we lay at John Keyſer's, and the Indians ſtole four horſes from the inhabitants, within half a mile from this place, there were two families killed cloſe by, the neigbours purſued and over took them, killed three out of five, a company of men went out after them from Lexington, and the farmers about, ſubſcribed fifty dollars for a ſcalp, we expect they will fly from this in a ſhort time.

On Monday laſt the Preſident of the Court of Appeals delivered in open Court the opinion of the Judges with reſpect to an act paſſed at the laſt ſeſſion of Aſſembly, intituled "An act for eſtabliſhing Diſtrict Courts." He obſerved that the ſubject had been brought before them at the commencement of the term, by conſidering that part of the act which directed that they ſhould appoint the Clerks of the Diſtrict Courts; that in doing this the whole act neceſſarily came into view, and after ſeveral conferences and the moſt mature deliberation, they were of opinion that they ought not to make the appointments before mentioned or proceed to the execution of the ſaid act in any reſpect, for the reaſons contained in a remonſtrance which they had prepared and which they ſhould requeſt His Excellency the Governour to lay before the Legiſlature at their firſt ſeſſion The remonſtrance was then read and entered on the records of the Court. In our next we ſhall publiſh it for the ſatisfaction of our readers.

We learn that in conſequence of the above, the Executive have called an Aſſembly to meet on the 23d of next month.

ARRIVALS AT NORFOLK.

Ship Polly, Waters, Port au Prince.
——Bowman, Butler Dunkirk.
——S. Caroline, King, London.
Brig Rebecca, Bartlett, St. Croix.
——Ben, Moore, Whitehaven.
——Neptune, Talbot, Jamaica.
Schooner Polly, Wyatt, N. Carolina.
——Polly & Sally, Tayler, Currytuck.
——Hornet, Hooper, N. Carolina.
——Diſpatch, Lawſon, St. Bartholomew.
——Donald, Lilly, Philadelphia.
Sloop Hope, Cogſhall, Edenton.
——Sally M'Daniel, Waſhington.
——Suſan, Eaſton, Newbern.
——Experiment, Turner, Currytuck.

CLEARANCES.

Ship Sally, Brown, Port-au-Prince.
——Louiſa, Blaney, London.
Brig Perſeverance, Clark, Port-au Prince.
——Virginia, Baker, Port-au-Prince.
Schooner Nancy, Butler, N. Carolina.
——Priſcilla, Barbin, Baltimore.
——Nelly and Carolina, Nicholls Barbadoes.
Sloop Richmond Packet, Dogges Boſton.

From a late LONDON *paper.*

Deal, Feb. 28. Came down and ſailed the Commerce, Clay, for North-Carolina.

Dover. Arrived Charleſtown, Hunter from Charleſtown.

Oſtend. Bridget, Morton, from Virginia.

Deal, Feb. 29. Sailed, Mary, Baſhard, for Boſton.

March 5. The Patience, Moor, from North-Carolina, is arrived at Glaſgow with the loſs of foremaſt, and other damage.

W. SHERMER,

Have juſt received by the CLERMONT *and* PROVIDENCE,

FROM LONDON,

A full ASSORTMENT *of*

SPRING GOODS,

WHICH he will ſell by wholeſale, at a very moderate advance for caſh, tobacco, military or militia certificates, intereſt or civil liſt warrants, at their different current values: And as he quits ſtore keeping the 25th of next month, he wiſhes to diſpoſe of the whole of his ſtock together, to be paid for by inſtalments.

Richmond, May 13, 1788.

RICHMOND, May 13, 1788.

THE partnerſhip of DUNLAP & HAYES, printers, being this day diſſolved by mutual conſent; all perſons indebted to them are earneſtly requeſted to make immediate payment.

For Liverpool,

THE SHIP

RITSON,

JOHN CURWEN, Maſter.

A REMARKABLY ſtrong Britiſh built veſſel, has a Mediterranean paſs, is intended to ſail in eight weeks, and will take in tobacco at Norfolk, to the addreſs of Meſſrs CROSBIE & GREENWOOD at the low freight of ſix pounds ſterling per ton, forwarded to my care. She has excellent accommodations for paſſengers. ROBERT HAYES.

☞ Who has for ſale,

A QUANTITY of

FINE LIVERPOOL SALT;

LOOSE and in SACKS.

Norfolk, May 13, 1788.

APRIL 22, 1788.

WHEREAS William Meriwether of the county of Louiſa, hath in conſideration of value to him by me paid, contracted with the ſubſcriber of the county of Cumberland, as will appear by a certain writing under his hand and ſeal, dated the 9th day of June 1787, to convey to me or my heirs or aſſigns, certain lands hereafter deſcribed, or ſo much thereof, as ſhall be valued by perſons named in the ſaid contract, to the amount of nine hundred and ſeventeen pounds, which ſum the ſaid Meriwether is juſtly indebted to me, and whereas the ſaid Meriwether has evaded all attempts I have heretofore made to procure a valuation of the ſaid lands, I do hereby give notice to him the ſaid Meriwether, and all other perſons whatſoever, that I have directed my agent in the weſtern country to call on the perſons named in the ſaid contract, viz. Robert Moſby, Alexander Scott Bullit, Richard Terrel, James Overton, Gabriel Madiſon, Alexander Brackenridge, Col. Cox, Benjamin Pope, John Fowler, and Robert Todd, or any three of them, to value the ſaid lands, notice whereof, I have alſo directed to be publiſhed in the Lexington papers —— I do forewarn all perſons from purchaſing any of the ſaid lands, as I am determined to proſecute the ſaid William Meriwether for a good title to the ſame agreeable to valuation.

500 acres part of a tract of 3000 acres lying on Gooſe creek, ſurveyed in the name of James Meriwether, in Jefferſon county

1200 acres on Geſs's creek, a branch of Baſheers's creek, ſurveyed in the name of John Overton and Nathan Read, in the ſame county, but now Nelſon.

750 acres on Simpſon's creek, ſurveyed in the name W. Meriwether, ſame county, now Nelſon.

750 acres on Elk creek, a branch of Salt river, ſurveyed in the name of William Meriwether, in the ſame county.

333⅓ acres part of a tract of 500 acres in Lincoln county, on Elk Horn creek, ſurveyed in the name of James Meriwether.

600 acres part of a tract of 1200 acres on Harrod's creek, in Jefferſon county, entered or ſurveyed in the name of William Meriwether.

933⅓ acres part of a tract of 1400 acres lying on Cartwright's creek, in Jefferſon county, now Nelſon county, entered in the name of William Meriwether.

R. JAMES.

To be Rented,

And entered on the 1ſt day of JUNE next,

THE BRICK HOUSE,

In the city of RICHMOND,

Belonging to the eſtate of the late Dr ROBERT BROWN, now in the poſſeſſion of George Fleming, Eſquire. The convenient and agreeable ſituation is well known. the cellar perfectly dry at all times. A dwelling houſe, with garden and paſture, may be had with the ſtore. The whole, or part, to be let for one or more years. For terms apply to

JAMES LYLE, } Ex'ors.
JOHN M'KEAND, }

Manchester, April 17, 1788.

A Great Bargain?

FOR SALE, a tract of land, in Prince Edward county, lying on the ſouth ſide of Buffalo river, and within a half mile of Hampden-Sidney College, it is well watered, and timbered with oak and hickory, ſuitable to the culture of tobacco, wheat or corn, there is on the land two plantations freſh cleared, and in good order, ſufficient to work eight hands, a young apple and peach orchard, very promiſing. I will ſell the whole, or divide it into two parts to ſuit the purchaſers, take negroes and caſh in payment. One third of the purchaſe paid down, the remainder in two years. Any perſon that wants a bargain, apply in time, that they may know the terms, and view the ſame.

JOHN PRICE.

The ſubſcriber having juſt arrived here from Philadelphia, begs leave to inform the public, that he has for ſeveral years paſt infallibly cured the bite of

A MAD DOG,

As numbers of the citizens of Philadelphia, and the neighbouring ſtates can teſtify it. My anceſtors for upwards of 150 years did ſucceſsfully practice the ſame cures in Great Britain, when the ableſt Phyſicians there, after exerting their utmoſt ſkill, have failed therein. Thoſe who are ſo unfortunate as to meet with ſuch a fatal diſaſter, may find an eaſy and effectual cure, by applying to SAMUEL GOODMAN, reſiding with Mr. CLOTWORTHY STEPHENSON, at the back of Dabney Miller's tavern, on Shockoe Hill.

RICHMOND, May 10, 1788.

ALGERINES.

THE Society eſtabliſhed in the City of Philadelphia, for promoting the abolition of Slavery, having conſidered the ſituation of their unfortunate countrymen, now priſoners in ſome of the ſtates of Barbary, and conceiving it to be within the deſign of the inſtitution, to extend their attention to every ſpecies of ſlavery, they have appointed a committee to obtain information on this ſubject, in order to deviſe ſome practicable means of affording relief, to their diſtreſſed brethern. The committee therefore take this public method, of requeſting intelligence from the owners of the captured veſſels, the friends and relations of the captives, or from foreigners or other perſons who may poſſeſs a knowledge of the particular ſituation of the Americans who have been captured, or any circumſtantial account of the mode of relief adopted by nations not in treaty with thoſe ſtates.

Letters addreſſed to any of the ſubſcribers will receive due attention; and it being the cauſe of humanity, they requeſt this notification may be inſerted for a few weeks in each of the news-papers on the continent

James Pemberton,
Jonathan Penroſe,
Tench Coxe,
Richard Wells,
Nicholas Collins,
William Rogers,
Samuel P. Griffitts.
Thomas Harriſon,
Francis Bailey,
Thomas Wiſter,
John Oldden,
Caleb Lownes,
Caſper W. Haines,

☞ *The friends and correſpondents of Meſſrs. Donald and Burton, of London, are hereby reſpectfly informed that*

The BOWMAN,

Captain BUTLER;—and

PROVIDENCE,

Captain COSSINS,

Are now loading in James river, for London, to their addreſs.

The CÆSAR, Captain Atkinſon; and FRIENDS ADVENTURE, Captain Dunlop, are daily expected This laſt ſhip will deliver the goods ſhe has on board for James river, at Norfolk, and directly proceed to Weſt-Point, on York river, where ſhe will load. Gentlemen who have goods in her will be ſo obliging as to lodge orders with their friends at Norfolk, to have them entered, that the ſhip may meet with diſpatch. She is a fine new American built veſſel, 400 hogſheads burthen.

I have ſeveral elegant CARRIAGES, a few pipes Madeira wine, quarter caſks Sherry, Burlington pork in barrels, and an aſſortment of SPRING GOODS, which I will ſell low for caſh or tobacco.

JAMES BROWN.

Richmond, May 6, 1788.

PASTURAGE.

EXCELLENT and extenſive

PASTURAGE,

Well encloſed, on the FALL's PLANTATION, for ſuch as chooſe to ſend HORSES by the day, week, or month. Apply to

THO. CARTER, *Overſeer.*

Manchester, May 7, 1788.

RICHMOND, April 28, 1788.

THE Subſcriber acquaints the public in general and his friends in particular, that he has removed his ſhop about two hundread yards higher up the main ſtreet, to the corner building lately kept as a Coffee-Houſe by Mrs. Ann Craig, oppoſite to Mr. Seabrook's ſtore-houſe lately occupied by Mr. W. Southgate, where he continues to retail all kinds of Drugs &. Medicines, on reaſonable terms; he has juſt received a freſh ſupply from Europe.

WILLIAM CARTER.

POETRY.

The wonderful OLD MAN.

A SONG.

THERE was an old man, and tho' 'tis not common,
Yet, if they say true, he was born of a woman;
And though 'tis incredible, yet I've been told,
He was a mere infant, but age made him old.

When e'er he was hungry, he long'd for some meat,
And if he could get it, 'twas said, he would eat;
When thursty, he'd drink, if you would get him a pot,
And his liquor most commonly ran down his throat.

He seldom or ever could see without light,
And yet I've been told, he could hear in the night:
He has oft been awake in the day time, 'tis said,
And has fall'n fast asleep as he lay in his bed.

'Tis reported his tongue always mov'd when he talk'd,
And stir'd both his arms and legs when he walk'd;
And his gait was so odd, had you seen him, you'd burst,
For one leg or t'other would always go first.

His face was the oddest that ever was seen,
For if 'twere not wash'd, it was seldom quite clean;
He shew'd his teeth most when happen'd to grin,
And his mouth stood acress 'twixt his nose and chin.

At last he fell sick as old chronicals tell,
And then as folks said, he was not very well;
But, what is more strange, in so weak a condition,
As he could not give fees, could get no physician.

What pity he died! Yet, 'tis said, that his death
Was caused at last by the want of his breath:
But, peace to his bones which in ashes now moulder;
Had he liv'd a day longer he'd been a day older!

ANECDOTE.

SOME years ago, two Comedians belonging to covent-garden theatre, having a wager about which of them sung the best, they agreed to leave it to Dr. Arne, who undertook to be arbitrator on this occasion. A day was accordingly agreed on and both parties executed to the best of their abilities before him. As soon they had finished the Doctor proceeded to give judgment in the following manner:—"As for you, sir," addressing himself to the first, "you are by much the worst singer I ever heard in my life." "Ah says the other, exulting, "I know I should win the wager." "Stop, sir, says the Doctor, "I have a word to say to you before you go; which is this —that as for you—you cannot sing at all."

HENRY MANN,

CABINET-MAKER
AND UPHOLSTERER,
RICHMOND.

BEGS leave to return his sincere thanks to those ladies and gentlemen who have been pleased to favour him with their custom, and informs them that he still carries on his business in all its branches, at the sign of the walnut tree, on the opposite corner to the brick store occupied by Mr George Fleming; where may be had on very short notice, all sorts of Cabinet and Upholster furniture at a much cheaper rate then formerly, either for cash, country produce, or public securities at their current value; he has been lately furnished with a quantity of good mahogany, and will be answerable for the goodness of his work; he will sell on commission any second hand furniture, (repair and fit up the same at a moderate price) to the greatest advantage agreeable to instruction.

He likewise informs the public that he has compleated his HEARSE and intends it for the use of the citizens of this place only; those who imploy him in the funeral way will be accomodated with the hearse or carriage, suitable to the interment.

Richmond, April 23.

THE term of Copartnery between the subscribers will expire on the first of June; all persons indebted thereto are hereby notified that their accounts will be put into the hands of a collector after that date.—It is expected that those who cannot immediately make payment will give bond; those who fail to comply with these conditions must expect no further favours.

JOHN M. GALT.
P. BARRAUD.

Williamsburg, April 17, 1788.

TAKEN up in Henrico county a few miles above Richmond, a young bright sorrel HORSE, about 4 feet 6 inches high, and about 5 years old, no brand perceivable. Appraised to four pounds

CHARLES SNEED.

Just Imported,

In the Brig ELIZABETH and MARY,
JAMES LITTLE, MASTER.

A QUANTITY OF FINE

LIVERPOOL SALT,

LOOSE and in SACKS;

Which I will sell for cash, or exchange for good heavy WHEAT.

ROBERT HAYES.

Norfolk, April 18, 1788.

For Sale,

A TRACT of land lying on the waters of Tuckahoe in Goochland county, about 15 miles above Richmond, containing 430 acres, well calculate for the culture of corn, wheat, and tobacco, and is well timbered with oak and pine. The improvements on the land are a dwelling house and other out houses, with a tolerable peach orchard. There are about 150 acres of the land cleared.—Any person wishing to view the above land, will be shewn it by applying to the subscriber living within three miles of it, and of whom the terms will be made known.

JACOB WOODSON.

Goochland, April 17, 1788.

THE subscriber takes this method of acquainting his friends and the public, that he will in the course of a few days remove to a house on Shockoe-hill, where gentlemen, with or without servants or horses, will meet with good accommodation. He returns his sincere thanks to those who have favored him with their custom, and hopes for a continuance of them.

JAMES SHARP.

Richmond, May 1, 1788.

COMMITTED to the jail in the city of Williamsburg, the 5th inst. a negro man named SHEDRICK, about 40 years old, is short and well made, of a yellow complexion, and says he belongs to Samuel Rodgers of Charlotte county, and his former master was Stephen Terry. The owner is desired to come, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN CRUMP, Jailor.

Williamsburg, April 10, 1788.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY form the subscriber on Friday the 4th of this month, a negro man named BEN about five feet nine or ten inches high, some what cross-eyed, has a knot on one of his legs about the size of a musquet Ball, plays on the fiddle with his left hand, had on when he went away a waistcoat and breeches of negro cotton dyed brown, oznabrigs shirt; he took with him an old red coat black lasting waistcoat and Breeches.—I expect he will endeavour to pass for a freeman and will attempt to get on boars some vessel on Appamattox river. Whoever delivers the said fellow to me in Mecklenburg county shall have the above reward or five dollars if secured in any Jail so that I get him.

CLAU: CLAUSEL.

Mecklenburg, April 21 1788.

At a Court held for York county the 17th day of March, 1788.

JEAN LOUIS REY, Plaintiff.
against } In Chancery.
DOMINIC SANS, Defendant.

THE Defendant not having entered his appearance according to law and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that on enquiry at the Defendants usual place of residence he cannot be found. On the motion of the Plaintiff by his Council, it is ordered that the said Defendant do appear here on the third Monday in May next, and answer the Plaintiffs bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and published at the Church door of the Parish of York Hampton, in the borough and county of York, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the Courthouse in the county and borough aforesaid.

A Copy.

ROBERT H. WALLER, C. Y. C.

TAKEN up in Charlotte county, on Ward's fork, at the bridge, the 5th day of April 1785, a dark bay HORSE about four feet six or seven inches high, appears to be twevle or thirteen years old, no perceivable brand, a small white place in his forhead, docked, and had on new shoes.—Appraised to five pounds.

WILLIAM PRICE, Sen.

Just Imported,

From London, and to be sold at T. NICOLSON's Printing Office, a choice collection of

MAGAZINES,

Neatly Bound and Lettered,

Of which are the FOLLOWING:

NOVELLEST, containing Pamela, or virtue rewarded.—Ditto, Sentimental Journey.—Adventures of David Simple.—History of Jonathan Wild the Great.—Devil on two Sticks.—Ditto Arabian Nights Entertainment.—Ditto Tristram Shandy.—Chinese Tales.—The Sisters, Almorand and Hammet, an oriental tale.—Joseph Andrews.—Parliamentary Register for 1785.—Ditto vol. 19 and 20.—Wits Magazine, 2 vols.—Fashionable do.—Gentleman's do. for 1785 and 86.—European do. for 1785 and 86.—Political do. for 1785 and 86.—Universal do. for 1785 and 86.—Westminster do. for 1785.—Town and Country do. for 1785 and 86.—Ladies do. for 1785 and 86.—New Ladies do. for 1786.—New London do. for 1786.—The Rambler.—The whole of the Magazines are furnished with a number of elegant copperplates.—One elegant violin, with case and spare strings.—Twenty four dances and cotillions.—Also a variety of Songs, set to music.

☞ *A few copies of the* LAWS *of last session of Assembly.*

County Court Clerks, merchants, sheriffs, naval-officers, and others may be furnished with any of the undermentioned BLANKS, at the shortest notice, by the Printer hereof, viz

COUNTY COURT.

PETITION & SUMMONS.
SUBPOENAS.
WRITS.
ATTACHMENTS.
EXECUTIONS.
EXECUTORS BONDS.
ADMINISTRATORS ditto.
ORPHANS ditto.

SHERIFFS.

EXECUTION BONDS, of four kinds
APPEARANCE ditto.
PRISON BOUND ditto.

MERCHANTS.

COMMON BONDS.
NOTES OF HAND.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
BILLS OF LADING.
BILLS OF SALE.
DEEDS OF TRUST.
DEEDS FOR LAND.
SEAMEN's ARTICLES.
INDENTURES &c.

NAVAL OFFICERS.

DUTY BONDS.
CLEARANCES.
PERMITS, &c.

Declarations for Lawyers,

OF VARIOUS FORMS.

M'MURRAY's MAP OF THE UNITED STATES,

May be had at this Office.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY,

Printed since the revised code, viz. For the years 1784, 85, 86, and 87.